



Danger!

CHANGE THE OIL in your car. It is poor economy to neglect your motor by using light winter oil or thin road grease in the Transmission and Differential.

Save yourself future expense and protect the working parts of your car by getting summer Lubricants.—now.

We carry a full line of Quality Oils and Greases.

Refined Gasoline 27¹/₂¢ per gal.

Johnson's Garage

Main Street, Oyen

Phone 14



Freight Truck License Fees

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

CLASSIFICATION OF TRUCKS

All freight vehicles and trucks, in addition to paying the fees set out below, must also pay the usual motor vehicle license as formerly, according to wheel base measurement.

Class A—Includes all trucks used as public carriers for freight haulage. Fees printed below.

Class B—Includes all freight vehicles other than those in the other classes. Fees printed below.

Class C—Includes trucks operating within cities, towns and villages. They are permitted to operate outside to the extent of five miles beyond the corporate boundary of the cities, towns or villages.

Class D—Includes trucks owned by farmers, market gardeners, or ranchers and used for the transporting of the own property. No fee other than usual motor license.

Class E—Includes trucks in Classes "C" and "D" used for hauling grain between August 1st and December 31st in one year. Fees in this class contingent of those in Class "B".

FEES FOR CLASSES "A" and "B"

Fees for Classes "A" and "B" are fixed on gross weight, which shall mean the combined weight of the chassis, body and cab of the freight vehicle and the manufacturer's rated carrying capacity.

Fees in these classes range from 20 cents per 100 lbs. to \$1.75 per 100 lbs. according to their weight classification.

Applications for truck licenses, stating weight and carrying capacity of truck, should be made to

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dramatic Club Pleases Large Audience With Play "Safety First"

(Contributed by one of the audience)

Last Friday night the Oyen Dramatic Club that had been otiose for many moons, played to a crowded Opera House, in their presentation of "Safety First", a comedy sowed with tears, rippling with laughter and thrilling with domestic complications, that taxed the ingenuity and subtlety of the culprit to satisfactorily explain.

The cast had been well drawn, and each character proved an ideal selection for his or her part. The stage was fittingly set and the garden scene in the final act was truly entrancing.

As Mabel Montgomery (Jack's wife) Mrs. J. E. Martin displayed much histrionic ability and acted her part with experienced tact, whilst Miss A. M. Todd as Virginia Bridge (Mabel's sister) charmingly upheld her part and won the sympathy of the audience by her lachrymose dejection at the absence and imagined infidelity of her betrothed, Jerry Arnold, whose impersonation by Mr. J. R. Scott was one of the hits of the evening. The shrinking young man Elmer Flannel as portrayed by Mr. L. Gillespie, was in every respect ne plus ultra, whilst Mr. McNutt the Detective Detective, found in Mr. J. R. Acheson, such an admirable representative, that his own wife might have been deceived outside an Oyen stage.

The tender Turkish Maiden clairvoyant Zolika was beautifully and heartily represented by Miss C. Wright, whose father Abou Ben Mecha was most realistic in the stalwart form and personage of Mr. J. F. Martin. The role of Mary Ann O'Flannery, the Irish cook, fell to Mrs. J. P. Borahack, who seemed by nature's law designed for the part enacted, and whenever she appeared, she was a "scream". As Mrs. Barrington-Bridger (Mabel's mother) Mrs. E. F. Kemp was

M.D. Golden Centre

The 2nd. meeting of Council of the M. D. of Golden Centre No. 272 was held at the N.E.-13 30.5-W. 4th. on Saturday April 2nd.

Members all present.

Financial Statement to Mar. 30 read and accepted.

All accounts were paid.

Dept. of Agriculture advised that grants would be made to school fairs the same as last year, and it was decided to make grant of \$2.50 to each school district in our district participating in a school fair.

It was decided to complete our Highway Contract on the day labor plan and Councillors Cates, Morris and Dahl were appointed to organize and supervise.

Section 23-30-6-4 was rented to H. Cook.

The S.W.-13-30-4-4 was rented to James Gillespie.

The Dept. of Municipal Affairs advised that Triennial Assessment would have to be made this year and Ralph Greene was appointed Assessor.

A grant of \$75.00 was made to the Salvation Army.

Council adjourned to meet at N.E. 13-30 5 1, on Saturday May 7.

Seeding Commenced

A number of farmers commenced seeding this week and with a continuation of the present fine weather, it is expected that the operation will be general by the end of the week so far as the south country is concerned. Farmers to the north of town will be starting next week.

EXCEL NEWS

Excel Ladies Aid held a missionary meeting on April 7. One particularly interesting item on the programme was a letter from Miss M. Cates describing Christmas in India.

Mrs. E. H. Church received a few days ago, the sad news of the sudden death of her sister, Mrs. Chas. McKenzie of Brownsburg, Quebec. It is just a short time since Mrs. Church lost a brother. The sympathy of the community is extended to her in her great loss.

the dignified and imperious mother-in-law, par excellent, and graced the stage to perfection. Although there was not a weak or defective character in the cast, the one that stood out most prominently as the star actor was no less a personage than the versatile Rev. E. F. Kemp, who so admirably took the part of Jack Montgomery, Mabel's innocent and devoted, but exceedingly unlucky husband. It might be said that the stage has missed a great actor, but the church has found an excellent preacher.

The comments that were broadcasted after the play were highly complimentary and encouraging for another performance at an opportune time. As a result of their endeavours the dramatic club will realize about eighty five dollars after all expenses are paid and this sum will be given to Oyen United Church to be applied on their debt.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEWS

New Spring Goods

Ladies New Style Pyjamas

Ladies New Style Pyjamas, the last word in Sport Style Garments. Made from Tub Fast Fancy English Broad Cloths in many bright patterns. Prices 2.25 to 2.95

Silk Hose Specials

New colors regular 1.50 pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose, Standard Special, per pair 85c Dollar Queen Silk Hose Spring Stock in all the New Shades Selling per pair 75c. Ladies and Childrens Cotton Hose in extra heavy quality all sizes per pair 25c.

Men's Spring Style Hats and Caps

Bitmore Hats for Men in New Shades of Greys and Fawns. Prices 4.00 and 5.00 Cow Boy Hats in Fawn Grey and Black Reg. values up to 8.00 Special Prices 50c to 95c Men's Fancy Tweed Caps. Price 1.00 to 1.75 A New complete stock of running shoes for Men, Women and Children. At very low prices

Men's Work Shirts

Plain Colors, Light or Navy Blue, all sizes 90c

G.W.G. Work Shirts in many patterns. 1.25

Men's Work Boots

Williams and Sterling make. At 2.95 3.25 3.60 Last of high top boots. Regular Prices up to 7.50. To sell special while they last. 4.75

Potatoes

A special lot of A.1. Potatoes to arrive Friday.

Practice Safety First by seeing this store's SPECIALS

S. A. MILLER

—MEMBER OF—



CONFIDENCE

Farmers who do business with this company are confident of safety, of good treatment and efficient service. That is based on the company's record and reputation and the experience of western farmers during more than a quarter of a century.

Your U.G.G. Agent has been appointed an official representative of the Country Guide, and can take your subscription or renewal.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Elevators at Oyen, New Brigen and Sedalia

Red & White Store

See our specials each week-end.

You'll be surprised!

SERVICE GROCERY

Gladys Dunford's

MINTS

are Delicious

Counter Check Books

We are agents for an old reliable firm of manufacturers of Counter Check Books. Do not send away for your requirements without first consulting us. We can give unexcelled service.

The Oyen News

Outstanding Value—Always

"S.I.A."

"Fresh from the Gardens"

Reducing Costs Of Government

The proposal for the amalgamation of the three prairie provinces of Canada into one large provincial unit recently advanced by J. W. Macdonald, M.P., and supported by Hon. Mr. Justice Tupper of Saskatchewan, does not, it would appear, command very general or enthusiastic support on the part of the people in the area affected. It has only aroused a certain academic interest in much the same way as similar proposals in regard to three much smaller Maritime Provinces have been treated at varying periods since Confederation.

This lack of interest in, and support for, the idea of one big province does not, however, preclude a complete satisfaction on the part of the people with the present unduly heavy costs of governmental administration in this country. That there is a keen and very alive interest in this larger problem is made manifest in many ways.

There are, for example, the proposals before Legislatures in certain of the Prairie and Maritime Provinces for a reduction in the membership of those bodies. In Saskatchewan, at the time of writing this article, a bill is under consideration reducing the number of members in the Legislature from 43 to 32. The effect of such reduction, if it is made effective, will be a saving of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. Such a saving is, of course, very small, as all savings are whether large or small, but, unless accompanied with many other savings, it is hardly sufficient to make a very long way towards meeting the objection that we are over-governed in Canada. Much more than cutting the size of legislatures must be done.

The writer is convinced that it is not in the union of two or three provinces into one, but in the mere reduction in the membership of legislatures, that substantial and therefore really worthwhile savings can be brought about. It is not a few thousands of dollars in the costs of government in Canada that should be saved, but millions. Can economies be effected that will save these millions to the taxpayers without impairing the services to the people or efficiency in their administration? We believe they can.

But mere criticism of existing conditions, even when coupled with expressions of beliefs that they can be bettered, is not sufficient, unless accompanied by practical suggestions looking to reforms and a betterment of conditions. Anybody can criticize; destructive criticism is easy, but constructive suggestion and performance is an entirely different and a much more difficult matter, especially as all such action has to meet and overcome long-established and presently existing conditions.

Not in revolution, therefore, but in evolution, and particularly at this time in co-ordination of services, in co-operation between governments looking to an amalgamation of services rather than in an amalgamation of governments and provinces, is to be found a practical, ready-to-hand method of saving not thousands but hundreds of thousands of dollars.

To illustrate: Canada with a Federal and nine Provincial Governments has ten departments or bureaus dealing with agriculture, dealing with public health, law dealing with company incorporation, company law, company inspection, company taxation, including banks, railways, loan, mortgage and insurance, company law, dealing with the department of justice, ten lying, or having the power to levy, income taxes, etc., etc. The result is, of course, constant conflict of authority, duplication of services, much unnecessary expense, and interference with and the irritation of the people generally.

Everybody realizes the situation, but governments, like individuals, are loath to relinquish any powers or rights they possess, they are jealous of these things and zealous in retaining every atom of control over them. Even within a government it is difficult to re-organize departments to meet changing conditions because one department opposes the transfer of any branch of its work to another department, and the more highly organized and independent a civil service becomes, the more bureaucratic does it become.

To illustrate again: The enforcement of law and administration of justice within a Province is the duty of the Provincial authority. Hence it must have a police force. But the Federal authority is responsible for the enforcement of its own Customs, Excise, Immigration, Postal, and similar laws, and is responsible for the administration of Indian affairs. So it, too, must have a police force. Then the cities and larger towns are responsible for the enforcement of their own by-laws. So they, too, have police forces.

Four or five years ago the Government of Saskatchewan entered into an arrangement with the Federal Government whereby they disbanded the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a Federal body, policed the Province in addition to discharging its own Federal duties. The Province pays the Dominion a lump sum annually for this work, but it is saving some hundreds of thousands of dollars annually as compared with the cost of maintaining a separate police force of its own. Recently Alberta and Manitoba have made similar arrangements with the Federal Government. Thus without any union of governments or legislative bodies, without surrender of any Provincial right or authority, without any curtailment in service or any impairment in efficiency, millions of dollars will be saved to the taxpayers of these three provinces, and without increase cost.

It is the writer's conviction that the same policy can be developed in many ways and made to apply in other branches of Federal and Governmental services. In some cases, perhaps, Provincial governments could surrender certain authority now possessed by them to the Dominion exclusively, and, vice versa, the Dominion might surrender certain authority possessed by them to the Provinces exclusively. These things might be done to the mutual advantage of both, and certainly to the benefit of the hard pressed Canadian taxpayer. But, even in the absence of such actual surrender, surely it is possible by co-operation, co-ordination, even amalgamation of services, to enormously reduce the present costs of governmental administration throughout this Dominion. It can be done if there is only the will to do it.

for BRUISES
There's nothing to equal
Minard's "I take hold"
Antiseptic, soothing, and
Gives quick relief!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT
sewing at home? We will
send charges paid. Stamp for partic-
ulars. National Manufacturing Com-
pany, Montreal.

W. N. U. 1937

First Lipton Shop Closed

After 60 years of activity the first shop to be opened in Glasgow, Scotland, by Sir Thomas Lipton, has been closed. The shop was started by Lipton with a slender capital on his 21st birthday after his visit to America. Lipton ran it personally, sleeping under the counter at night. The business was transferred to other Lipton branches.

The most important rules to follow in removing stains are to treat the stain when fresh and to apply simple methods first.

Buses will replace all street cars in Middleborough, England.

Great Britain now has nearly 4,350,000 licensed road receivers.

Automatic Radio Is Demonstrated in Paris

Does Away With Necessity Of Trained Wireless Operator

An automatic radio, infinitely simplifying the process of sending messages, was demonstrated at Paris by its inventor, Jacques Deleuieux, before representatives of the Ministries of War, Post and Telegraphs, Merchant Marine and Public Works. The apparatus can be operated by any one knowing how to read, obviating the necessity of a trained wireless operator. It works by means of knobs, which are turned like the knobs on a radio receiving set. The letters of the alphabet and various signals are printed on a dial turned by a knob, messages thus being spelled out.

The apparatus is small and light enough to be carried anywhere, permitting its use on airplanes, submarines and fishing smacks and at meteorological stations and army posts. Provision is made in the case of submarines to carry a buoy equipped with the new apparatus, and in case of accident the buoy is released and continues to send out SOS calls for as long as twenty-five hours. In case of any sort of wreck the device permits sending calls for help without the necessity of the operator sticking to his post.

Antidote For Deadly Gases

Experimenters Believed To Have Succeeded From Effects Of Scientific Tests

A remarkable scientific discovery which may have a profound effect on modern chemical warfare was reported by the London Sunday Express. The newspaper said the chemical defense research department of the war office had discovered an effective antidote for all gases used in modern warfare. The department had been experimenting for 14 years in an effort to achieve such a formula.

Military volunteers risked their lives by walking in areas filled with deadly gases, the newspaper said. They were affected by the gases, but recovered immediately from the effects when the antidote was applied. Major W. R. Calway, who died March 24th, was the chief expert conducting the experiments. The Express said he died without realizing the success which had been achieved, and that his death, which was said to have been due to pneumonia, may have been a result of gas poisoning.

Want Rates Published

Ask For Information Regarding Rates From Churchill To Prairie Provinces

Publication of merchandise class rates from Churchill, the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, and prairie points has been urged upon the management of the Canadian National Railways, R. J. Munton, Minister of Railways, informed the House of Commons. In answer to a question by C. R. McIntosh (Liberal, North Battleford), Dr. Munton stated that he had had the matter discussed recently with Sir Henry Thornton, and impressed upon him the importance of early action.

Seems Hardly Cricket

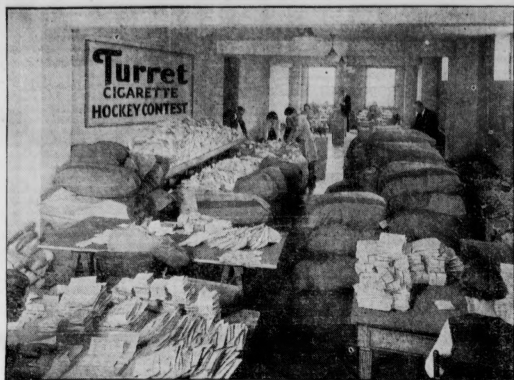
United States Encourages Indians To Speak Against Great Britain

We note another native Indian in Asia has been telling the good folk of Philadelphia what a wicked administration is given India by the British. He was dealing with an Englishman who upheld the British rule. It seems to be one of the hobbies in the United States the moment to flood the country with native Indians to speak against Great Britain. It may annoy the Americans, but it certainly seems to be cricket for them to encourage that sort of thing.—Breaker Cuts Star.

More than 150 breakfasts, lunches, and dinners are served to various members of the royal retinue of Buckingham Palace, London every day.

Dwarfs were objects of great interest to the ancient Romans, and of special dwarfing was sometimes practiced.

DR. HAMILTON'S
PILLS
FOR
HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
KIDNEYS, LIVER,
BOWELS.



Turret Cigarette Hockey Contest Headquarters Staff Sorting the Millions of Entries Received

The scene illustrated above will give you a slight idea of the vast number of entries received in the Turret Cigarette \$15,000.00 Cash Prize Hockey Contest. Well over three million entries were sent in, bearing the post mark of March 30, or a prior date, which was a condition binding upon all contestants desiring to qualify for one of the 250 cash prizes. The enormous task of sorting these millions of entries is of April.

Proposed Water Reservoir

Suggested Plan To Conserve Moisture In Southern Saskatchewan

Formation of a large water reservoir at Buffalo Lake by the construction of a dam on the Qu'Appelle River, 20 miles from Moose Jaw, was advocated by T. C. Main, a M.R.C. consulting engineer for the Saskatchewan drought commission in an address given at Moose Jaw. Mr. Main's proposal will be placed before the provincial government as a recommendation in his report. The reservoir would be about 25 miles in length and three-quarters of a mile wide. The reservoir would be an effective means of conserving water for southern Saskatchewan, Mr. Main said.

He also suggested, that despite present opposition, the Saskatchewan River water diversion scheme would go through within the next few years. Mr. Main pointed out that the precipitation in northern Saskatchewan last year was not a great deal more than in the south and while the rainfall in the north had been conserved, it had drained off rapidly in the southern parts.

Reduced By Asthma. The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a drowsy state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should be made of the famous Dr. J. K. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other cure quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Historic Sword Sold

Was Presented To Sir John French After Boer War

A field marshal's sword, sheathed in solid gold and with a gold diamond-studded hilt, has been sold to the London Bullion Company by persons taking advantage of the present monetary situation to profit by gold disposal. It was understood that the sword was the one presented to the late Earl of Ypres, then Sir John French, after the Boer War. The blade was presented by the citizens of Kimberley in 1901 in gratitude for the action of the general, who led a series of cavalry charges to lift the siege of the city. The sword owners said they had no intention of melting the sword, but probably would offer it to the citizens of Kimberley.

Utilizing Cherry Stones

Usefulness Of Every Part Was Discovers By Accident

After accidentally stepping on a cherry stone and observing the greasy spot left on the floor, an orchardist and cannery now uses the pits as well as the fruit. The oil in the kernels is pressed out and used in the making of cosmetics, the left-over cake in the press is sold for fertilizer, and the shells are utilized for fuel.

Douglas Egyptian Liniment is recommended for sore muscles, gas, distemper, callouses and sprains. Heavens ground flesh and Kofu Hot-Klips melting instantly.

Son—"Dad, what's a matrimonial bureau?"
Dad—"It's a bureau, son, with six drawers packed full of women's names and one man's necktie."

New Pyramid Found

Built About 2800 B.C. Only the Base Remains

Egypt rocks with excitement over a fresh find. A pyramid, built about 2800 B.C., is discovered in the Giza sands. Its base of 5,000 square yards makes it rank along with the big pyramids. It may contain the sarcophagus of Minn Chops. Only the base remains, the rest having been carried away—perhaps to be used in other pyramids. Ancient builders were that odd. The Egyptians destroyed to build anew. Their unwitting contemporaries the Mayas of Yucatan built one magnificent temple squarely upon another.

As a vernacular effective preparation, Mother Grace's Corn Salve is a must, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

"Death-Ray" Experiments

Tests Being Made So Far Have Been Quite Harmless

Favorites among the projects of inventors of war devices is a "death-ray" that will kill enemies at a distance. The few who have claimed any success in building such a ray have tested it harmlessly by stopping automobile motors or by setting off explosive charges at a safe distance. The latest of these is Kurt Schindler, a chemist of Berlin. He succeeded recently in exploding a mine two hundred yards away.

Navy blue bowler hats for men are appearing in Paris.

After 60 years of activity the first shop to be opened in Glasgow, Scotland, by Sir Thomas Lipton, has been closed.

The shop was started by Lipton with a slender capital on his 21st birthday after his visit to America.

Lipton ran it personally, sleeping under the counter at night.

The business was transferred to other Lipton branches.

The most important rules to follow in removing stains are to treat the stain when fresh and to apply simple methods first.

Buses will replace all street cars in Middleborough, England.

Great Britain now has nearly 4,350,000 licensed road receivers.

Dwarfs were objects of great interest to the ancient Romans, and of special dwarfing was sometimes practiced.

More than 150 breakfasts, lunches, and dinners are served to various members of the royal retinue of Buckingham Palace, London every day.

The United States encourages Indians to speak against Great Britain.

We note another native Indian in Asia has been telling the good folk of Philadelphia what a wicked administration is given India by the British.

He was dealing with an Englishman who upheld the British rule.

It seems to be one of the hobbies in the United States the moment to flood the country with native Indians to speak against Great Britain.

It may annoy the Americans, but it certainly seems to be cricket for them to encourage that sort of thing.

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Canada's Economic Outlook Brighter

Improvements In Wheat, Cattle, Timber and Nickel Exports

Bright prospects with the advent of Spring, in Canada's economic situation are noted in a statistical review recently by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The review covered statistical reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the "bright spots" include: A hopeful export outlook for Canadian wheat shown by world statistics. Early Spring shipments of Canadian cattle to Great Britain have been well received. Canadian cattle markets are showing increased strength. Exports of Canadian lumber show a substantial seasonal increase. Shipments of nickel, particularly to the United Kingdom, are on the increase. Domestic production of gold, petroleum, natural gas show a decided improvement.

An all-glass house that is asserted to exclude air, dirt, and bacteria, has been built by a scientist in Japan, ventilation being provided by air pumped from a distant point through filters.

The largest motor-coach station in the world is being built at Victoria, London, and will handle 100 vehicles an hour.

In Peru non-voting citizens are not allowed to hold public office, sign legal documents or obtain passports.



"FATIGUE?"
I just postpone it!"

"No, I don't have 'nerves.' You can't have them, and rest this sort of position. My head used to throb around three o'clock, and certain days, of course, were worse than others. I rest on Aspirin."

"The sure cure for any headache is rest. But sometimes we must postpone it. That's where Aspirin saves the day. Two tablets, and the nagging pain is gone until you are home. And once you are comfortable the pain seldom returns!"

Keep Aspirin handy. Don't put it away, or put off taking it. Nothing pleasanter to think the day may be hectic, but it is also a little foolish. So is suffering a night's sleep because you're not enjoying cold, or irritated throat, or grinding tooth, neuralgia, neuritis. These tablets always relieve. They don't stop the heart, and may be taken freely. That's medical opinion. It is a fact established by the last two years of research!

The only caution to be observed is when you are having Aspirin. Don't take a substitute because it will not act the same. Aspirin is made in Canada.

BAYER

WANT SPEEDIER ACTION OVER PENSION CLAIMS

Ottawa, Ont.—Difficulties of war veterans in securing hearings for pension claims were laid before the House of Commons in a flood of complaints from all sides, existing machinery had become clogged with 30,000 cases, some of them heard a year ago, it was contended, and no judgments rendered. In the meantime, suffering, both physical and mental, had been caused in thousands of cases.

Congression in the pension machinery would pass away eventually, predicted Murray McLaren, the minister. He laid the blame for the overloading on the parliamentary committee that established the system two years ago.

From all sides of the Chamber came suggestions for accelerating the pension machinery. Percy McElroy (Lib., West Lambton), proposed that county court judges be conscripted for cases until the congestion was overcome. Ian McKenzie (Lib., Vancouver Central), suggested each of the 12 travelling tribunals be empowered to hear cases by himself. Alfred Spinkman (United Farmer, Red Deer), advocated abolishing the right of appeal now held by the board of pension commissioners. He suggested the minister's private secretary, Mr. McElroy, should hear cases in his case. F. G. Sanderson (Lib., Perth South), said this right of appeal was the clogging factor of the system.

Party lines were forgotten for the two hours the discussion lasted. It arose when an item of \$48,500,000 for pension payments was under review. The item eventually passed.

For a considerable part of the day the House considered estimates of the relations and health department, and then switched to the department of external affairs and later department of justice. Many minutes were passed during the day with the usual stumbling-blocks being encountered at irregular periods.

Market For Low Grade Wheat

No Demand For No. 1 Northern In Great Britain

Ottawa, Ont.—An extraordinary situation with regard to the British market for Canadian wheat was disclosed before the agricultural commission of the House of Commons. A letter from Sir Albert Humphries, prominent British miller, was read before the committee by Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist. It declared that there was practically no present demand for No. 1 Northern in the United Kingdom, all of the demand being for No. 2 and lower grades.

The natural outcome of the foregoing situation would be to lower the price of No. 1 and boost the price of No. 2. However, the exact opposite has been the case and the difference between the two grades at present is as high as seven cents.

One suggestion to explain this was the demand from other European countries which brought in wheat over high specific duties. These buyers since they had to pay a high duty per bushel regardless of grade would bring in the highest quality of wheat. Another suggestion supporting the contention for a separate grade of Garnet wheat was that the presence of Garnet in No. 2 grade and not in No. 1 kept the price for No. 2 down.

Capt. Hawkes Injured

Nated Speed Flyer Meets With Accident In Attempted Take Off

Worcester, Mass.—Capt. Frank M. Hawkes, noted speed flyer, was injured in an attempted take-off from the Worcester airport.

A soft field prevented Hawkes' plane from picking up enough speed to take to the air and it crashed through heavy undergrowth, over rocks and into a stone wall.

Hawkes was unconscious when lifted from his wrecked plane. His face was badly cut and bruised. X-ray pictures disclosed nose and jaw fractures which doctors said might result in facial paralysis.

Many Workers Affected

Montreal, Que.—Reductions in mechanical staffs on the Canadian National Railways which went into effect April 9 affected approximately 6,000 men throughout Canada, union officials of the Federated Shop Trades estimated. Special committees are being formed to discuss with railway officials the details of the staff reductions.

W. N. U. 1937

Mob Plays Havoc

Premier Squires, Of Newfoundland, Returns After Recent Flight

St. John's, Nfld.—After 24 hours' absence from the city, Premier Sir Richard Squires drove up to his office in a motor car, rushed up the steps and entered the office. He was apparently little the worse for the rough handling he sustained while being taken from the Colonial Building to a private house during the recent disturbance, but showed the mark of a bruise on his right cheek.

The disturbance responsible for the unsettled state of political affairs occurred when delay in admitting a deputation from 10,000 citizens, who sought to present a resolution asking for "proper investigation" of charges that the premier had falsified minutes of council, worked the crowd into an angry mood.

Stones were hurled at the windows and the police went into action, using their batons. The crowd caused as thousands of men surged to the building's doors and smashed their way into the building, where they burned office furniture and government documents into the street.

Sir Richard was surrounded as he attempted to reach his office from a side entrance, but a party led by L. E. Emerson, an opposition member, and several clergymen secured his safety. The minister returned to St. John's in a private motor. Peter Cashin twice spoke from the steps of the building in efforts to quiet the crowd, which finally dispersed and pilaged two liquor stores.

Lady Helena Squires, who also sits in the assembly, was seen to leave the building with a bandage about her head, in the company of other members. It was believed she had been severely injured when she was hurled at the windows from the street.

Changes In Alberta Cabinet Are Indicated

Bill To Amend Legislative Assembly Act Introduced

Edmonton, Alberta—Changes in the Alberta cabinet were indicated by Premier J. E. Brownlee in the Alberta legislature through introduction of a bill to amend the Legislative Assembly Act. The amendment would eliminate the necessity for a member of the legislature returning to his constituency for endorsement by the voters after appointment to a cabinet position.

Re-arrangement of the cabinet was planned, the premier said in speaking to the assembly. But he said he could not say whether there would be any increase in the number of portfolios.

There are seven posts in the cabinet and present members are: J. E. Brownlee, premier; J. E. Brownlee, minister of agriculture; J. E. Brownlee, minister of justice; J. E. Brownlee, minister of education; J. E. Brownlee, minister of public works; J. E. Brownlee, minister of health; J. E. Brownlee, minister of labour.

Approval Of Debt Adjustment Board Necessary In Manitoba

Winnipeg, Man.—No foreclosure proceedings can be taken against farmers by the Manitoba loans board. Premier John Bracken stated in the legislature the board and all other government farm loan agencies had been prohibited from taking foreclosure action without the approval of the debt adjustment board in view of the government's effort to induce private lending organizations to exercise leniency. He said he believed the farm loan board had been a bit too strict and said he would not defend all its actions in enforcing payment.

B.C. Curries Heavy Burden

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia is taking care of more than four times as many unemployed single men as Saskatchewan and Alberta put together and the problem has become "unbearable," B. W. Bruhn, minister of public works, said before leaving for the Ottawa conference for provincial premiers.

Western Air Services

Calgary, Alberta.—Services of an air passenger and express service between Calgary and Edmonton are being continued by L. J. Jones-Taylor, local agent for Canadian Airways. Service will start May 1, planes leaving both cities at 8:30 each morning and making the return hop at 6:30 in the evening.

HIGHER TAXATION IS IMPOSED TO BALANCE BUDGET

Ottawa, Ont.—With axe and tax, the Dominion is determined to balance its budget. Federal taxation will increase in the next year by \$180,000,000, E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, announced in his budget speech a double-edged policy of drastic increases in taxation and unprecedented slashing of expenditures.

New taxes, designed to increase the revenue of the Dominion by \$55,000,000, were announced as follows: Corporation tax increased from 10 to 11 per cent.

Income tax exemptions lowered and the entire schedule of taxation increased.

Sales tax increased from four to six per cent with the list of exemptions narrowed.

Excise tax on all imports increased from one to three per cent.

Stamp tax on cheques, money orders, and promissory notes over \$5, increased from two to three cents, and on amounts over \$100, from two to six cents.

Tax on railway sleeping car berths, 10 per cent, with 25 cent minimum. Chair car tickets lasted 10 cents.

Five cent tax imposed on telegrams, cables, radio messages and long distance telephone calls costing over 10 cents.

Tax of one per cent on premiums of authorized insurance companies, other than life, marine and farm mutual, whereby insurance companies are forced to maintain deposits with the Dominion.

Possibly indicating a special session of parliament later in the year, after the Imperial economic conference in July, only one tariff change was announced by the finance minister. Arrangements under which repair parts for foreign-made farm implements were imported under tariff rates were extended until March 31, 1933.

With hundreds of people lining the galleries, every member in the chamber leaning forward in rapt attention, a tall, slender man, immaculately clad in black morning coat, delivered his first budget speech. Mr. Rhodes is another in the long line of martinetes—he is a son of Nova Scotia—who have accepted there would be comparatively no change in the tariff situation.

Not a single introduction punctuated his speech, which lasted slightly over an hour.

In announcing his taxation changes, the finance minister said the income tax amendments will apply to 1931 incomes. The \$3,000 exemption for a married couple was reduced to \$2,400 and the \$1,000 exemption for bachelors reduced to \$1,200. No change was made in the \$500 exemption for each dependent child. The 20 per cent reduction now allowed from the gross tax was abolished. In addition, a surcharge of five per cent was added to the tax payable by all persons and corporations with an income in excess of \$4,000.

The increased sales tax will become effective immediately. The excise tax on imports also was automatic. The new taxes will apply to goods imported after January 1, 1932.

LEADS PROGRESSIVES



Here is a reproduction from the most recent portrait of Harry C. Nixon, leader of the Progressive Party in the Ontario Legislature.

The special taxes on cheques, telegrams, telephone calls and railway berths will come into force May 2. Wing a drastic pruning knife, the finance minister cut the estimated expenditures for the present fiscal year to \$200,000,000, without considering capital expenditures. Apart from money spent for unemployment relief and wheat bonusing, the corresponding figure in the year just ended was \$404,500,000.

On the other side of the ledger was \$200,000,000—the amount of money existing taxation would gather if left untouched. Obviously this would result in a deficit for the year. Accordingly taxation was increased to a point where an estimated additional total of \$55,000,000 would be collected "when balancing the current expenditures and leaving a surplus of \$4,300,000."

"In proposing these additional measures of taxation," said Mr. Rhodes, "consideration has been given on the one hand to the ability of people to bear the extra burden, and, on the other, to the absolute necessity of placing our financial house in order."

Few Tariff Changes

Government Left With Free Hand For Imperial Conference

Ottawa, Ont.—While it was generally accepted there would be comparatively few tariff changes, the fact that the budget contained only one tariff reduction came as a surprise. The situation leaves the government with an absolutely free hand for the Imperial Economic Conference in July and to prosecute its policy for intra-imperial empire trade.

The long tariff reduction extended until March 31, 1933, special lower duty rates for imports from the Empire. These lower rates were brought into effect for one year in the 1931 budget of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

No announcement was made in the budget on the terms of the proposed new trade treaty with the Empire. But Mr. Rhodes said it was well informed, it is officially known negotiations for the agreement are still in the stage of "insurance" and there has been no definite agreement yet.

Appropriation For Great War Pensions

Sum Of Forty-Eight Million Passed By House

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons has approved an appropriation of \$48,000,000 for Great War pensions. That estimate is \$2,500,000 lower than that of last year, but \$4,000,000 greater than the actual pension payments of last year.

The decrease, Dr. Murray McLaren, Minister of Pensions, said, was more apparent than real. A large sum had been estimated last year in the belief that a large percentage of those who had committed their persons would be reestimated. The numbers were not as great as anticipated, with the result that the estimate had greatly exceeded requirements.

The department now estimated, on the basis of experience, that 2,600 committed pensioners would be reestimated in the present fiscal year; and the appropriation was drawn up in that expectation.

Move For Gas Franchise

Would Supply Saskatchewan Cities From Turner Valley Field

Calgary, Alberta.—Negotiations to obtain the gas franchises in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw with a view to supplying these cities with Turner Valley gas, will start shortly.

James H. Hutchings, independent oil operator, has stated, by the passing of a resolution in the legislature permitting export of gas not required for use in the province.

Even if Turner Valley's gas flow was restricted to 100,000,000 cubic feet daily under conservation plans, it would be possible to export gas to Saskatchewan, he declared. Other men expressed their approval of the gas export measure passed in the legislature. It might, however, be the fact the question of Imperial migration will be discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Government Asked To Assist Olympic Team

Funds Required For Trip To Los Angeles This Year

Members of the Canadian Olympic committee have gone to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Finance. Mr. N. Rhodes, in a question of funds to the House of Commons, asked the government to make the trip to Los Angeles this year. Members of the delegation included J. J. Mulquhann, Toronto; J. J. Morin, Winnipeg; and J. W. Hamilton, Regina.

DENIAL IS GIVEN BY FERGUSON TO ALL CHARGES

Ottawa, Ont.—G. Howard Ferguson, Canada's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, appeared before the Senate's Beauchamp committee on the subject of vindicating his own integrity, he said, travelling from Canada House, London, England, to Ottawa, the high commissioner presented evidence, in brief, denied any connection between himself and the largess of Robert O. Sweeney, former president of the Beauchamp Power Company.

Mr. Ferguson's testimony was prompted by the statement, made some weeks ago by Senator Andrew Haydon. Some time early in 1929, the senator had testified, Mr. Sweeney had informed him he had a power contract lined up for Beauchamp with the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. But Mr. Ferguson, the premier of Ontario, would not let it be signed, according to Mr. Haydon's evidence, until he (Mr. Ferguson) had "done the job."

To this the high commissioner gave unqualified denial. No conversation he had had with Mr. Sweeney could possibly bear such an interpretation. He had met Mr. Sweeney only twice, the first occasion at a period long before power contracts were thought of, and the second when negotiations were in progress with Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, respecting export of power.

The "\$125,000 in bonds," given to John Alrd, Jr. of Toronto, by Mr. Sweeney in December, 1929, was mentioned in cross-examination. Mr. Sweeney's evidence was that this money was destined for the Ontario Conservative Party. Of that Mr. Ferguson knew nothing, he said, beyond what he had read in the newspapers. But Mr. Sweeney was closely questioned on this point by R. S. Robertson, counsel for Senator Haydon.

BRITISH IN DOMINIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

London, England.—The question of emigrants from Britain who have gone out to the Dominions and in certain cases, last year, lost \$4,000,000 greater than the actual pension payments of last year.

The question was raised by Morgan Jones, Labour member for Caerphilly, who asked about assistance for unemployed British migrants in Australia who are in a distressed condition. Mr. Thomas said while there was every sympathy for the distressed British migrants in Australia it was not the responsibility of bringing them back home, where unemployment was equally as bad as in other parts of the Empire.

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The minister said he had found no justification for the complaint that Dominion governments were differentiating between native born and migrants in relief measures. Relief was given according to the scale applying in each respective Dominion.

"There are still thousands anxious to go to the Dominions," Mr. Thomas said, but he believed it was no use encouraging them to migrate during the economic depression. Therefore he attached "some importance to the importance of policy which will help." This was a reference to the fact the question of Imperial migration will be discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Britain Gets Reply From Irish President

But Contents Of Note Have Not Been Made Public

London, England.—Mr. Thomas, Secretary for Dominion Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that he had received the reply from President Cosgrave to the British note of the 12th inst. regarding the Irish treaty and its accompanying financial arrangements.

Asked by Mr. Macdonald, member of the Independent Labour party, to disclose the contents of the Irish note, which is understood to maintain the British Government's position on oath should be abolished and the land annuities retained, Mr. Thomas refused to do so, saying he could not close the contents of such documents without agreement of both governments.

The British Government would have full time to consider the reply before its publication, the minister added.

May Call Special Session

Parliament Might Assemble In Fall To Deal With Tariff Matters

Ottawa, Ont.—The absence of any important tariff changes in the budget brought down by E. N. Rhodes in parliament is giving rise to conjecture as to whether a special session will be called this fall to deal with tariff matters. In Government circles it is declared that it is much too early to predict a special session. It all depends upon what develops at the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa this summer. It may be found advisable to bring any agreements entered into at the conference into effect as early as a date as possible and this could only be done by calling parliament together.

Special sessions are rare in Canadian parliaments. A special session was held in August, 1914, when Canada entered the war. Another special session was held in 1920 following the election of the Bennett Government, to deal with the unemployment emergency.

New Taxes In Effect

Ottawa, Ont.—Instructions to customs collectors, issued by the Department of National Revenue by telegraph, take cognizance of the budget changes. Collectors are informed to "take full notice of the amendments," and enumerate the various alterations. The increased excise taxes became effective April 7.

About three-fourths of the platinum jewelry made in the United States is made in New York State.



An international romance culminated April 5 in the marriage of Miss Frances Bowarth, a cousin of former vice-president Charles G. Dawes, and John Alrd, Jr. of Toronto. The bridegroom is the son of Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British economist, and Lady Stamp. The wedding took place at Evanston, Ill., in the house of the socially prominent Charles H. Bowarth, father of the bride, with numerous members of both families attending. The bride and groom, with their parents, are shown in the inset. Mrs. Bowarth is shown as she appeared when they arrived at New York. Inset is Miss Frances Bowarth.

To Bring Back Prosperity

Deflation Of Bonds and Securities Necessary To Be In Line With Commodity Prices

"Sixty-cent wheat is not going to keep alive the present financial structure we have built up in Canada and the United States; nor will such low commodity prices allow the people to pay interest on the huge pile of provincial, state and federal debts which our western capitalist world has allowed itself to accumulate."

This was the opinion expressed at Washington by Robert Cromie, owner and editor of the Vancouver Sun.

Mr. Cromie continued: "It must now be clear to thinking people that our present low prices of wheat and copper, and lumber and cotton, etc., and our high financial structure are two animals that cannot live in the same country at the same time."

"Our governments at Ottawa and Washington must fearlessly tell our financial and business men that the bonds and securities they now hold are headed for the same deflation that our commodity prices have just gone through, or else our governments must quickly make such deflationary moves as will bring commodity prices into line with our interest rate and capital structure."

"Until the investors and security holders in Canada and the United States are definitely told that the farmer and producer, their product—money—is to be likewise deflated, there can be no currency, and, therefore, no possible return of prosperity."

"If an individual would not hesitate to spend two per cent. or three per cent. trying to protect his fortune, why should not a country do likewise?"

"Canada has 30 billions of national wealth. Two per cent. of that would be 600 millions. The United States has 500 billions of national wealth. Two per cent. of that would be \$6,000,000,000."

A Penny For Luck

New York Real Estate Agents Have Great System

The young lady and her bride are out to buy a house. They want something fancy with three or four bathrooms, a double step-down living room, a Dutch-tiled kitchen, etc.

So the real estate agent takes them to see something that will suit their pocketbook better than their ideas. A nice semi-detached, two-family brick veneer out in the wilderness of Queens.

"This isn't what the little bride wants at all. She is busy registering her feelings, when she finds a penny lying on the dining room floor."

She says to her husband, says she "It isn't at all what we need, but this penny means luck. Let's take it."

They buy forthwith and some weeks later they are visiting an older couple in Brooklyn. The young bride smiles sweetly at her husband and starts telling about the lucky penny and why they bought the house they didn't want.

"Just a minute," says Mr. Robinson, their host. "You say a penny. That's why we bought the house three years ago. We didn't like it either. But I found a penny in the hall and my wife found one in the dining room."

And it seems that all this is old stuff among the roomers. Sometimes a real estate salesman will scatter a dollar's worth of pennies through a house before he lands a buyer.

A footman, upon entering a lady's asked for a single spur.

"What use is a single spur?" asked the man.

"Well," replied Sander, "if I can get one side of the horse to go the other one will have to come with it."

After a period of training London's 7,000 telephone operators started work at \$7.50 for a 48-hour week with increases to \$10.25.



"What is wrong with you, Mrs. Schmaling?"

"Everything."

"Ah, you should see a specialist."

—Flegente Blatter, Munich.

W. N. U. 1937

Waging Constant War Against Insect Menace

Organized Campaign Teaching People How to Deal the Danger

A war in which there can be no thought of disarmament is the constant struggle being waged by humanity against the insect menace. Every one knows, in a general way, the extent of the menace, though there are still a few people skeptical and old-fashioned enough to pooh-pooh the whole matter. There have always been "bugs," they argue, and, in spite of the fact that no organized campaign against them was thought of until recent years, mankind still flourishes and the insects are kept in their place. Nevertheless, the menace is a real one. According to L. O. Howard, who has published a book on the subject, insect depredations cost the United States over fifteen hundred million dollars a year. It is claimed that this even in forest trees there may be larvae or eggs capable of hatching out and producing their kind. Similarly, a very slight infestation of a field of grain, or a garden, or a house, may produce a pestilence which will produce a loss of \$20 million tons. Every-where, in fact, the insect menace is a real one. Even insects, which are one of the best insects, is a favorite breeding ground for one species of fly, which live in pools of waste oil around the wells. Vinegar, pepper, opium, cork, furniture, and many other things are also victims to others; while even metal is not immune from the ravages of the creature—the lead coverings of telephone cables, for instance, have been eaten through. There is no doubt, then, about the reality of the menace; the question is how is it to be controlled? The problem is of first-rate importance to farmers, but it is also one in which the general public is called upon to assist. Spraying and other methods are effective, but primarily it is a scientific problem. The work of the researcher is chiefly relied upon to discover the most appropriate treatment; to economize in the aid given to science is to invite disaster.

Farmers and fruit growers, it is startling to know, are showing an increasing adoption of the scientific work of the government agencies which are placing their expert knowledge at their disposal. The attitude is being exhibited in the use of insecticides and increasing co-operation given to the government. The importance of national welfare and prosperity of the various branches of agricultural industry—Hamilton Spectator.

British's Emigration Problems

More People Return To Motherland Than Headed For Overseas

"It is obviously desirable that we be prepared to stimulate a strong reply of emigration as soon as conditions in suitable areas of the world surface are such as to hold out strong hopes of economic security and prosperity for the British settler," declared the monthly review of the Midland bank published in London, England.

Discussing the latest migration figures the review pointed out that while 1930 was notable for an unusually small net outward movement, amounting to 26,000 persons, last year actually witnessed a net inward movement, arrivals exceeding departures by 37,000.

"It is natural settlers with little hope of obtaining employment in the country of their adoption should, in turn, as their resources become exhausted, to their native land. Where even if hopes of work are no greater they can at least endure hardship in the company of relatives and friends," the review continued.

"It would be instructive if it were possible to know the position, according to the length of settlement abroad of these repatriated British subjects for it would then be practicable to determine whether the movement was chiefly due to exhaustion of savings of settled emigrants or disillusionment among more recent arrivals overseas."

Canada's Population

Final Census Returns Give Figures At 10,374,196

Canada's population in 1931 was placed at 10,374,196, according to the final census report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ten years ago the population was 8,787,949. British Columbia had the highest percentage of increase in the decade, 22.35, followed by Alberta, with 24.33; Quebec, 21.76, and Saskatchewan, 21.69. New Brunswick, 14.05; Ontario, 2.40, and the North-West Territories were the only divisions to register decreases in population in the decade.

The 1931 provincial populations were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 68,028; Nova Scotia, 512,946; New Brunswick, 460,748; Quebec, 2,575,255; Ontario, 2,431,683; Manitoba, 700,131; Saskatchewan, 921,785; Alberta, 731,605; British Columbia, 694,263; Yukon, 4,330; North-West Territories 1,132.

Portugal will soon erect its first broadcasting station.

Elderly Gentleman: "Is this the cheapest umbrella you keep?"

Assistant: "Yes, sir, the very cheapest."

Elderly Gentleman: "I'll take it. I only want it for leaving behind in the train."

A new device for protecting railroad crossings has been constructed in Sweden. The weight of the train itself lets down the gates and the energy may also be used to produce rotating electric light flashes, as a warning.

The only United States coin bearing the likeness of a foreign ruler is the Queen Elizabeth quarter, minted in 1893.

A Swiss expert announces that there are more than 35 kinds of poisonous gases ready for use during the next war.

The orange crop in parts of Spain has been damaged by unseasonal frosts.

A device recently perfected heats the home in winter and cools it in summer.

AS REDS RIOTED AT WASHINGTON



These pictures show how the police at Washington, D.C., handled the situation when Communists attempted to stage a demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy to protest against Japanese aggression in China. Dozens of heads were cracked and scores of police uniforms were torn as cops had a free-for-all with men and women. The photograph on the left shows a policeman trying to revive a girl rioter who was knocked completely out in the fracas. The center panel shows the scene in front of the Embassy as the police charged women and men with clubs swinging. Two of the forty arrested demonstrators are shown at the right, proving a hand for the police.

German Reparation

Amount Paid Out By Canada Is Greater Than The Sum Received

Although Canada has received from Germany, as reparations under the treaty of Versailles, sums aggregating \$28,672,246, the government has paid in respect of the services for which reparations were receivable, sums aggregating \$704,912,472. The sums were paid out under the provisions of the House of Commons by C. H. Cahan, secretary of state, at the request of Ian MacKenzie (Lib., Vancouver Centre).

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Paid on reports of Canadian reparations commissioners, \$5,084,069. Pensions and compensations of a like nature, \$263,175,569. Assistance to families and dependents of persons serving with the military and naval forces, \$134,641,834.

"It has recently been alleged by associations of Canadians, who were prisoners of war in Germany, that the government of Canada has received from Germany an amount of reparation far in excess of the amount paid out by the government."

Canada in respect of the services covered by the reparation payments which have been received from Germany," the report continued.

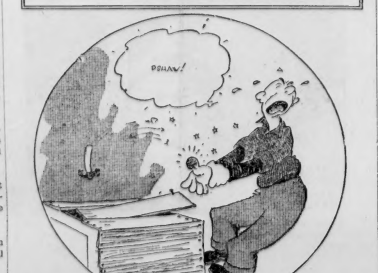
"This return clearly indicates that the amount received from Germany covers less than four per cent. of the aggregate expenditures of the government of Canada in respect of which reparations were payable by Germany under the original terms of the treaty of Versailles."

Lost Jewels Are Safe

Hidden In Madrid In 1918 and Hiding Place Forgotten

A trunk containing jewels valued at \$1,000,000 belonging to the Infanta Eulalia, sister of ex-King Alfonso, was recently found in a dark, forgotten vault at the former royal palace in Madrid. The Infanta, who now lives a retired life in Paris, had sent this trunk to Madrid early in 1918, when she placed a German invasion. They were hidden there, and the hiding place forgotten. The Infanta eventually communicated with the Spanish Republican Government and some months after received a letter telling her the jewellery is safe and being held by the authorities at her disposal.

FANCIFUL FABLES



Library Services Three States

Is Without Librarian Or Rules and Door Is Always Open

Located in the extreme northwest corner of Arkansas, at a lonely backwoods crossroads seven miles from here, is a free public library benefiting the people of three states.

It houses more than 3,000 books and has become one of the few diversions with which to meet the loneliness and isolation of "afterwork hours" on the scattered foothills farms.

Its patrons come from rural homes in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri, within a radius of 100 miles. They come on foot, "horseback" or by the wagon load and in all manner of gasoline-propelled vehicles. The door of this library has never been locked. There is no librarian, no hours, no rules, no fines, fees or filing system—just books, the open door, comfortable chairs, a kerosene lamp and a wood-burning stove with its accompanying well-filled woodpile.

Books, averaging 500 in number, are borrowed each month, the borrowers entering their names on a ledger, along with the titles of the books being taken to their homes.

A system which has proved practically since in the library's 20 years of service slightly more than a dozen volumes have been lost and none have been defaced.

The library is the gift of a man and woman who have never had more than the bare necessities of life. When Mr. and Mrs. X. S. Check, with their little son and what of their worldly goods they could stow away, journeyed here by covered wagon from Minnesota more than 40 years ago, they brought with them a set of good books and their home soon became a place of refuge for a weekly "reading club."

The books were borrowed and reborrowed until all had read them. More books were needed and Mrs. Check visited the plan of making and selling to the public wood-filled campers, hand-painted, all from wood produced by their small flock of sheep.

The funds obtained were used to buy additional books. Soon the shelf increased to two, then three and finally the book-corner of their small hut was outgrown so Mr. Check built a room library on the corner of his land where the library now stands.

—Christian Science Monitor.

A Formidable Weapon

New German Bullet Will Menace Safety Of Tank

Military experts are interested in a new bullet, invented by a German engineer, which is said to attain the velocity of 3,800 feet per second and to smash its way through hardened armor-plate half an inch thick. If this bullet can do all that is claimed for it, it will be a formidable weapon against a tank attack. The new bullet is the counterpart on land of the pocket battleship at sea. The latter was specially devised to get over the Treaty restrictions regarding naval building in Germany. It is a combination of fighting strength and speed, and can sink anything that can catch it, and shore a close pair of heels to anything that can sink it.

Records credit two Greeks with having written the first comedy play. This is said to have occurred about 600 B.C.

Indians Are Good Farmers

Notwithstanding Adverse Growing Conditions Indians In Western Canada Continue To Progress

Another year of progress among Canadian Indians is reported in the Prairie Provinces in 1931 is reported by the Department of Indian Affairs. Notwithstanding wet weather, which hindered seeding and summer-fallow in the northern parts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and extreme drought in parts of Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Indians on western reserves have made considerable progress in agriculture. In addition they broke 3,154 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 36,213 acres, bringing the total acreage under cultivation to 114,235 acres.

The total number of farming Indians (heads of families) in the Prairie Provinces is 2,425 and the per capita acreage under cultivation, through last year's operations, has been advanced to approximately 47 1/2 acres. What was the principal crop put in by the Indians, the other crops being corn, oats, and rye. The total area seeded to grain was 73,421 acres, a record for the Prairie Indians. Owing to the adverse growing conditions the 1931 harvest dropped to 668,601 bushels, of which about half was wheat.

Although the Indian Affairs also reports that continued improvement in the methods used by the Indians in the preparation of the soil.

Through conditions were less favorable for breaking and summer-fallowing last year than in 1930 an increase of about 5,000 acres in the amount of land summer-fallowed is noted. In addition to the summer-fallowing, the Indians ploughed at least 10,000 acres during the fall of the year. Much of this land will bear crops equally as well as summer-fallow land as it was ploughed early in the season and a large part of it was summer-fallowed the year before. This makes a total of approximately 50,000 acres of land ready for seed in the spring of 1932, the bulk of which will be sown to wheat; the spring ploughed area will be needed to oats, rye, and other coarse grains.

Town Disappears

Italian Community Is Menaced By Serious Cave-In

Inhabited by 5,000 Italians, Stefano, midway between Naples and Rome, saw that town disappearing into the ancient Roman caves over which it is built, and fled for safety.

Ten thousand persons abandoned the place as buildings slowly slid down into a pit that opened along the entire length of Via Leonale, a street that extends the width of the city. It was feared the entire town would disappear.

The cave-in was thought to have been caused by river water seeping through the ground under the town, which broke down the roof supports of the caves. So slow was the movement of the earth that all the inhabitants had time to escape without casualties, streaming steadily in all directions.

—Insurer Revised Map Sheet

To meet the large demand for maps of the Northern Manitoba mining areas, the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, has just issued a revised Kiasling map sheet of the National Topographic series. This map shows the town of Sheridan which has recently sprung into prominence due to the location there of the Sheridan-Cordon property.

Inside—You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once. Bridgemoon—Certainly not, my dear. Go on taking an allowance from your father as if nothing had happened.

—Pete Niele, Paris.

As far back as 1800 B.C., scholars of Babylonia were dealing with arithmetical progressions, quadratic equations and equations with two unknown factors.



"An abstract thing is something you cannot touch. Give me an instance."

"A bar of hot iron."—Pete Niele, Paris.

Back To The Land Movement Is Now Well Under Way Throughout Most Of Dominion

Census figures show that rural dwellers represent 48 per cent. of Canada's population, that 54 per cent. live in villages, towns and cities.

Census figures also show that Canada has 32,767 vacant or abandoned farms.

True, the census reveals that there are 728,214 occupied farms, representing a gain of 17,154, or a little more than two per cent. since 1921.

Nevertheless, and everything considered, the picture presented is not a satisfactory one, certainly gives no cause for complacency. Orators and publicists never tire of telling us that this is an agricultural country, that agriculture is our basic industry, that the strength of the nation must be in the soil. Yet while these things are true, or ought to be, we see an increasingly heavy proportion of our people drift to the cities. Forty years ago, in 1871, something like 32 per cent. of Canadians were in towns and cities, 68 per cent. on the land. With the turn of the century there began a trek to the cities, and notwithstanding the immigration of the early 1900's, still the opening up of the West, the year 1911 saw the percentage of those on the land reduced to 64 per cent., while 1921 showed a practically even distribution between urban and rural population. Now, ten years later, city dwellers are a majority. In five provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—there has been a tremendous growth in vacant or abandoned farms. This at a time when we have acute unemployment, when millions are being spent for relief, when our large cities are over-crowded.

In these circumstances there must be encouragement in the knowledge that, prompted by good leadership, a back-to-the-land movement has been going on throughout most of the Dominion. Wesley Gordon, who has pioneered the movement, as the Federal Government is concerned, has achieved a striking success, and something of what he has done is revealed by Richard Churchill in the current issue of Maclean's Magazine. Thus:

"Maclean began his eighteenth scheme in the fall of 1930. Eighteen months have brought the results:—

"Land to the value of \$11,500,000 has been sold. The average price paid was \$2,000. In all, 8,940 married men with families have been transferred from the ranks of the unemployed in the cities to the country; 12,662 single men who would soon have been in the bread line are now on the land. All told, nearly 43,000 people have been freed from needy urbanites to self-sustaining rural dwellers."

In addition, the province have their own back-to-the-land movements, and Quebec has taken 4,000 people from the cities, Ontario, 2,500, Saskatchewan over 1,000.

Let all of us hope that this movement grows; that it gains tremendous momentum. Canada is one of the three greatest countries in the world in the matter of arable land; is able to offer a comfortable living to hundreds of thousands, to perhaps millions, willing to settle on farms. And a few extra hundred thousand Canadians on the soil would undoubtedly add to the strength and fibre of Canada as a nation.—Ottawa Journal.

Mrs. Miggs: "Yes, most of the servants are as independent as an imprudent as they can be." Now, I believe it's best to take a young country girl and train her in the way she should go and then—

Mrs. Miggs: "And then she goes!"

Eight hundred applications for patents on moving picture photography were made to the British patent office last year.



"You here again? I told you I didn't want to see you again."

"I told the police that, but he wouldn't believe me!"—Pete Mele, Paris.

W. N. U. 1937

Queen Has Strong Box

Can Store Treasures in London Safe Deposit Vault

Forty feet below Piccadilly, the Queen on a recent Saturday looked with a golden key at a steel box in which, she desires, she can store her private treasures.

There are nine tents which any have to pass if he or she tried to even see the box, and if a shortcut were attempted, this would entail the opening of the 20-ton door, which is equipped with keyless combinations and is proof against drill, explosives, oxy-acetylene and electric heat. In addition there would be concealed bells, giving direct communication with the police, to communicate.

The vault is part of the premises of the London Safe Deposit, Lower Regent Street, W., London, England.

Prospectors Are Ready

Over 200 Men in Great Bear Lake Area Awaiting Spring

The radium and silver area of Great Bear Lake, in Canada's Arctic, harbors 200 men ready to start work on claims when the break-up permits opening of the wealthy mineral field. As many more fortune-seekers are expected to enter the district when snow and ice have fled, according to R. W. Mackinnon, oil expert, who returned to Calgary after making a test of Imperial Oil wells at Fort Hornum. The area from Chuk Bay to Hunter Bay was practically covered with claims, Mr. Mackinnon said he was informed.



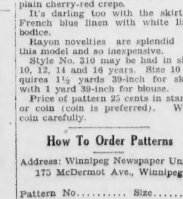
Winnipeg Newspaper Union

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W. N. U. 1937

Beginning Of Architecture

Man Wanted To Protect Himself From Weather Say Historians

Historians of architecture tell us that man's first building efforts were for the purpose of protecting himself from the weather. He required shelter from the angry elements, and hence "the inclemency of the seasons was the mother of architecture." In his primitive days he took the nests of birds and the lairs of beasts as his model, and the earliest hut was probably a mere arbour of twigs, afterwards covered with mud. Then huts were built of branches of trees and covered with turf. And there is every reason to suppose that the men who built shelters of this kind were agriculturists by occupation. The hunter on the other hand preferred a cave-dwelling, which protected him better from the attacks of his fellows or wild animals, while the shepherd who led a nomadic or wandering life, as some of them do today in Central Asia, naturally devised tents.

Oldest Rider In World

English Rider Saw His First Derby Ninety-Two Years Ago

The oldest jockey in the world, John Faulkner, of Appleford, Berks, England, celebrated his 104th birthday recently. He saw his first Derby 92 years ago, when he was a stall at Epsom.

His rode Dusty Miller in the County of 1850, his last appearance was at Abingdon, at the age of 74. Despite his great age, he is still active, and numerous members of his family attended the celebrations. He started riding in 1851, and for his first race he received three-pence. His mount was Rip Van Winkle.

During his career he has broken nearly every bone in his body. Strange to say, he has never had a bet in his life and his allowance of beer is one glass a day. He is known all over Berkshire as "Johnny" Faulkner, and among his many friends is Lady Oxford, who is fond of getting him to tell tales about his racing career.

Canada's Sugar Maples

Grow In Area From Maritime To Lake Of The Woods

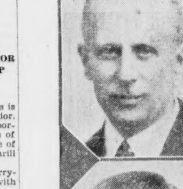
According to the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, the natural range of the sugar maple in Canada extends from the Maritime Provinces to the Lake of the Woods in Ontario. In the forest it may reach a height of over 100 feet, but ordinarily does not average more than 75 to 80 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It occurs either in pure stands or is found associated with other hardwoods.

It is very tolerant of shade, and its ability enables it to reproduce and survive in competition with other species.

Out of the 6,000,000 farms in the United States half are located on overgrown roads and another 1,000,000 have only dirt roads.

Eleven acres of glass are used in the walls and roofs of one wing of a new factory at Breston, England.

CANADIAN MINING EXPERTS DISCUSS MINERAL POSITION OF BRITISH EMPIRE



The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held its Thirty-third Annual Meeting at Montreal, April 5, and 7, when the important question of the Mineral Position of the British Empire was discussed by Dr. Charles Cannell (lower right), Deputy Minister of Mines. In addition five Canadian geologists read papers which illustrated the problems and potentialities of the Canadian Mining Industry. His Excellency the Governor-General (center), Patron of the Institute, was the Guest of Honor at the Banquet on April 7. Top left is Mr. F. W. Gray, Sydney, N.S., retiring President of the Institute, who played an important part in the proceedings, while right is John A. Allen, Edmonton, Alberta, Professor of Geology at the University of Alberta, who is the President-elect. Lower left is Hon. W. A. Gordon, Canadian Minister of Labour and Mines, who was among the distinguished guests present.

"You here again? I told you I didn't want to see you again."

"I told the police that, but he wouldn't believe me!"—Pete Mele, Paris.

W. N. U. 1937

Census Figures For Farms

Show Increase In Number Occupied In Prairie Provinces

That occupation of farm lands in Canada has increased in the Prairie Provinces during the 1921-31 decade sufficiently to show a net increase for the Dominion in spite of reconversions for all eastern provinces, is one of the results emerging from a study of farm census figures as extracted from last year's census returns by federal statisticians.

The bulletin issued on the subject shows that the number of occupied farms in Canada increased during the decade by 17,194 in number or 2.4 per cent. This rate of increase, however, was materially less than that shown in the preceding decade when the numerical increase of 28,701 farms gave a percentage increase of 4.2 per cent.

Each of the western provinces during the 1921-31 decade showed an increase while Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island showed decreases. The percentages of change for each province during the period were: Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent. lower; Nova Scotia, 16.6 per cent. lower; New Brunswick, 7.4 per cent. lower; Quebec was lower by only 1.1 per cent., 38 of its counties showing increases ranging as high as 20.8 per cent.; Ontario was lower by 3.2 per cent. Of the western group Saskatchewan was up by 14.3 per cent., Alberta gained 17.7 per cent., and British Columbia was up 18 per cent.

Detailed analysis of the Province of Ontario reveals that of its 55 counties, 14 show increases with a maximum increase of 80.8 per cent. in Huron County and a minimum of 3 per cent. in Perth County. The remaining 41 counties show decreases ranging from 3.2 per cent. in Temiskaming down to 2 per cent. in Peel, the net decrease for the province being 6,748 farms or 3.2 per cent.

It is explained in presenting the figures that a farm, for the census purpose, was every tract of land of one acre or more that in 1920 produced goods upon which \$50 in value or which was under crop or used for pasture in 1931. Vacant or abandoned farms were only those which had been cropped and later left uncultivated. The number of these in Ontario was shown at 4,574 against the total for the Dominion of 32,767 farms. Nova Scotia had 3,075, New Brunswick, 1,623, Quebec, 2,746, Manitoba, 6,444, Saskatchewan, 5,199, Alberta, 6,861 and British Columbia, 2,162.

Hurried late arrival in railway carriages.

Er—do you mind if I smoke, sir?

Irascible Colonel in the other corner:

No, sir! Burst into flames if you like!

"Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"

Nell: "I've never—"

Bill: "Never been kissed?"

Nell: "No, never been sick."

A lighthouse is called a pharos from the ancient lighthouses which stood on the Island of Pharos in the harbor at Alexandria, Egypt.

A revival of vegetable home gardens this year is predicted.

British Scientists To Head Expedition To Northern Canada To Study Aurora Of Arctic

Has Its Bright Side
Economic Situation In Canada Is Not So Gloomy

It is very easy to look upon the gloomy side of the economic picture even where Canada is concerned, and most of us are prone to spend much time in lamenting our slow progress and the high rate of taxation. It affords some satisfaction upon occasion to take a peek at the other side of the picture and absorb some facts such as the following:

1. In 1931, Canada, in the matter of export trade, moved into fifth position among the nations of the world, and it exceeded in the field of exports by only Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.

2. Canadian gold production in 1931 was valued at \$55,637,000, setting up a new high record, and exceeding the 1920 production by a little over 27 per cent.

3. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated that Canada's national income for 1931 was \$3,840,000,000, with British and foreign investments in the country representing only slightly more than 20 per cent. of this amount.

Learned Boring From Worms
Method Studied By Makers Of London's First Underground Railways

Ship worms, which cause much damage to piers and ship timbers, taught the makers of London's first underground railways how to bore and line their tunnels to resist water. The worm makes a boring about half an inch in diameter, lining it with a linoleum substance to keep out the water in the damp wood in which it lives. When engineers made the first attempts at underground passages they had difficulty in keeping the water out of the London clay. By studying the ship worm they learned that they could keep the bore dry by lining it as they progressed. In boring its passage the worm bites away the wood which passes in small particles through its body.

Mount Revelstoke Park
On a boulder-strewn slope at the top of Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia, is found the Ice Box, a cleft in the rocky foot long, four feet wide, and about ten feet deep.

Filled with snow and ice, it is naturally protected from the sun by its rocky walls, and never lacks its frigid contents. Painted signs direct tourists to this natural phenomenon.

Wife to husband driving his first car:— "You really mustn't be so nervous. Remember, the other people on the road are just as frightened of you as you are of them."

A revival of vegetable home gardens this year is predicted.

Announcement is made that J. M. Blagg, noted meteorologist, will lead a British expedition to the aurora in Baffin, N.W.T., Canada, to take part in researches connected with the second international polar year to be conducted by field parties of 13 nations under the auspices of the International Meteorological Commission.

Mr. Blagg's expedition will be one of two which Great Britain will contribute to the personnel of the commission's enterprise, which falls on the jubilee of the first international polar year, 1882-83.

The party plans to leave England about May 15 and will travel via Montreal, Edmonton, the Athabasca and Slave rivers to Great Bear Lake on the north arm of which Fort Rae is situated. The other expedition will go to Tromsø, Norway.

Both British parties will be located on the perimeter of the maximum frequency of the Aurora Borealis (northern lights) which they will study by means of synchronized cameras and which is thought to extend over the earth at a height of about 60 miles.

The party will set up two camps with equipment about 25 miles apart and linked by telephone. From these two points it will take simultaneous photographs of the Aurora. The expedition will carry 25 miles of telephone wire which will be stretched along the ground in a single strand, and will effect completion of the circuit through the water of the lake in order to avoid carrying an extra length of wire.

The expedition will also study air currents and temperature of the atmosphere at various altitudes. It will send up small balloons carrying instruments for recording altitude and temperature and small wireless balloons newly developed in Europe which will automatically signal a continuous record to stations on the ground below.

Predicts Demand For Heavy Draft Horses

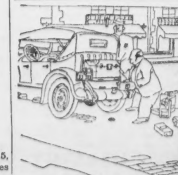
Farmers May Find Them Cheaper Than Tractor Or Combine

The present low price of oats and other feeds, in contrast with the higher costs of gas and oil required in tractor operation, combine, as the Dominion animal husbandman suggests, to indicate that the horse is gradually regaining favor as a medium of farm power. He predicts that in the next few years will see a revival in horse breeding and the use of heavy draft horses on the farms in Canada, both east and west. As he points out, under present conditions horses can be bred and reared cheaply and when they have reached working age, the barest of shoeing, fuel and repairs are surprisingly low, for the self-oiling engine has nothing whatever on the self-repairing heavy draft horse.

Zinc is a metal which has been used for many generations, but only within the past few years has it been systematically studied and its properties better made.

A Nashville paper defines a citizen thus: "A citizen is a man who demands better roads, bigger schools, a new post-office and so on." "That my wife intends to lose in this car."—Bugs Hunsder, Madrid.

Coloring applies by artificial sunlight was recently achieved when tips but uncolored apples took on full coloring after 48 hours under ultraviolet light.



"But, my dear fellow, how much petrol are you putting in that car? That is the main thing you have used."

"That my wife intends to lose in this car."—Bugs Hunsder, Madrid.

W. N. U. 1937



SEND FOR FREE BOOK ON BABY WELFARE

Does baby cry at night and wake you? Is he difficult to manage? Take a look on Baby Welfare will help you. Mothers all over the world have known of "Baby's Welfare" since it's so helpful. Write today and save so much trouble. Your copy mailed free. Use the coupon below.

The British Columbia Association of Parents and Teachers, Inc., 1000 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.



ZIG-ZAG CIGARETTE PAPERS

LARGE DOUBLE END 120 LEAVES 5¢

AVOID IMITATIONS

THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

MARGARET FEDLER Author of "The Splendid Spinster" and "The Hermit of Park Road," Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

CHAPTER XVII. Continued.

"Yes," she acknowledged. "I am afraid I have been blind, Geoffrey. Indeed—indeed I would have prevented all this if I had known, if I had guessed. But, honestly, I just thought of you and Judith—as friends."

"I believe you really did," he said slowly, almost incredulously. Then, as though in mild exclamation: "Jean, is there anyone else?"

The question drove at her with its sudden grasp of the truth. Her face grew slowly dreary and pinched, looking beneath his merciless gaze and her lips moved speechlessly.

"So it is that, is it? And does he—"

DEFINITE HELP FOR DWELLERS IN APARTMENTS

Odorless way found to cook fish, cauliflower and cabbage

CANAPAR IS A PRODUCT OF HAMILTON FIRM

Lives there a woman in apartment, duplex or home, who has not at one time or other reluctantly found the odor of cabbage, and cauliflower because of the odor of the food when being cooked? Or who has not suffered from other people doing so? Who cooked these food vegetables?

Canapar entirely does away with this annoyance. More than that, it actually improves the flavor and food value cooking in Canapar purifies the food, French method of simmering and cooking food and it favors the digestion.

Canapar comes in large sheets, in handy size packages. When boiling vegetables, simply wrap the sheet of Canapar around a bag similar to a pudding bag. If you are steaming them, you line your steamer with Canapar, arrange food and steam, and the food is cooked in the Canapar to prevent steam from dripping back.

Baked or steamed fish is particularly delicious done this way. No fatty odor in the kitchen, no pungent smells to clear. When roasting meat, line the pan with Canapar. It prevents the fat and juices from burning, and eliminates cooking of the fat afterwards.

Canapar saves fuel. You can cook three vegetables simultaneously in the same soupçon with it, without the mingling of flavors. And it is very economical. Just rise the sheet after using it, hang it up to the towel rack to dry. Use it over and over again.

Lots of women use Canapar for the daily cloth—it is so silky and satisfactory and not so difficult to clean. This is particularly true if you happen to wear the sheet of Canapar while testing the food during the cooking. Canapar is made by the makers of PARASOL the famous heavy broad paper in the Green Box.

Special Offer

Most grocers, druggists and department stores sell Canapar. If you don't find the coupon clipped and we'll give you a new and unique book entitled "Leftovers" containing over one hundred recipes for a bonus for your trouble.

Applied Paper Products, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

Enclosed find 25¢ for which please send me one full-size package of CANAPAR and one 5¢ Parcelment and your 100 recipes for "Leftovers."

Name _____

Address _____

My dealer is _____

W. N. U. 1537

"Geoffrey, you are insufferable!" The words came from her in quick, low protest. "You have no right—no right—"

"No, I suppose I haven't," he admitted, touched by the stricken look in her eyes. "I'd no business to ask that. For the moment, it's not my money I want. I want you. I shall never give you up, Jean. You're mine—my third!" The light of possession shined up once more in his eyes. "Do you remember I told you once that, if a man makes up his mind, he can get his own way over most things? Well, it's true."

He paused a moment, then abruptly swung round on his heel and, without a word of farewell, strode away across the garden towards the gate by which he had entered.

As the latch clicked into its place behind him, Jean was conscious of a sudden tremor, of a curious, uncontrollable fear, as though his words held something of prophecy. The thought of his dominating personality seemed to swamp her, overwhelming her by its sheer physical force.

The remembrance of her sister's dream, and of the dream Burke's threat: "It's too late to try and run away. If you don't come into my parlor, you'll be stamped with the mark of the occupation, serving to remind you of your safety, the security of taste doesn't enter into the thing at all."

"My safety?" Jean's face went white. (It was barely half an hour since Burke had inspired her with that sudden fear of him and of his compelling personality.)

"Well, if not your safety, at least your happiness," amended Burke.

"It's very kind of you to interest yourself, but really my happiness is nothing whatever to do with Geoffrey Burke."

"He shared the question, I hear, and her pulses started, in the tone which he had heard of her sister, that had led her to form him. It was the note of restrained passion which she had heard before in his voice, and which had always power to move her to the depths of her being."

"Perfectly true," she faltered a little. "But—forcing herself to a defiance that in reality was a species of self-defence—I fail to see that it concerns you, Blaise."

"It concerns me as far as Burke is not the sort of man that a woman can make a friend of. It's all or nothing with him. And if you don't intend to give him all, you'd better give him—nothing."

His glance, grave and steady, met hers, and she knew then of a certainty, that he had witnessed the scene which had taken place in the rose-garden, when Burke had held her in his arms and the flood of his passion had risen and overwhelmed her. He had witnessed that—and had understood it.

She was conscious of a fierce resentment against him. It mattered nothing to her that, in the light of her own knowledge, the disposition of his heart was fully justified in her own conclusion he had drawn. She did not stop to think whether her anger was reasonable or unreasonable, she was simply furious with him for suspecting her of flirting—oddly enough—with Geoffrey Burke. Well, if he chose to think that of her, let him do so! She would not trouble to escape her self.

She glanced at him between her lashes. So that was it! He was jealous—jealous of Burke! At last something had happened to pierce the joint of his armour of assumed indifference! Her heart sang a little psalm of thanksgiving, and all that came in her mind was to thank him for the situation. In an instant she had recaptured her elation.

"I think I rather enjoy playing with untroubled—bombs," she returned meditatively. "There are possibilities—about them."

"And it is precisely against these possibilities that I am warning you."

"Don't you think it's rather bad"

Utterly Worn-Out

Mrs. Fitzpatrick Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made Her Well.

Can Run Now

Uterine.

I had anemia, and I was utterly worn out. I had been advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they had done for me so much good. I have taken seven boxes. Today I'm well able to do my own work; no more tired feeling or weak spots. I can run upstairs without pausing. I sleep and eat well. My friends are astonished at my changed appearance and never fail to ask what I'm taking. My reply is: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually cause a abundance of new red blood, which is the reason why they have given new health and strength to thousands of such nervously exhausted and overworked women. Equally helpful for growing girls. Try them. A dozen boxes, \$1.00. New glass container. 50¢ a package. 25¢ a box.

taste on your part to warn me against a man who is admittedly on terms of friendship with you all?"

"No, I don't," steadily. "On terms of friendship with me?"

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"Don't you think it's rather bad"

She regarded him with stormy eyes.

"Please understand, Blaise, that I want neither your advice nor your criticism. If I choose to make a friend of Geoffrey Burke or of any other man—I shall do so without asking your permission or approval. What I do, or don't do, is no business of yours."

(To Be Continued.)

Could Compete Against Foreign Radio Programs

If Government in Canada Had Control of Broadcasting.

Against the invasion of the home by foreign advertising over the air, Canada is so far not equipped to offer effective opposition. There are many powerful stations across the border, and they flood out the small stations in this country. Alberta offers an excellent example. With half a dozen stations of very moderate broadcast efficiency, this Province is deluged by American programmes, most of which are sponsored by private interests intent on advertising goods. It is apparent in view of the inadequacy of the present Canadian broadcasting effort that a national system of broadcasting will have to be organized to compete against foreign programmes. The type of sales-promoting across the border gives the best reason why Canada should endeavour to establish a system of private radio control. Government control provides a way of escape. Calgary Herald.

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(To Be Continued.)

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaels

VISIONS UNATTAINED

The dearest thing in ever what we lose. By some perversity of human mind, Foremost which man in vain pursues.

Is loved, though but an echo on the wind. This trait is something stronger than the will. Which, if it could, would follow lead.

But must instead go on, unquiet still. In quest of phantoms and of dreams we die. Yet in the end we find it better so: Desires ungranted and visions unattained.

Lift up man's thought from these dark realms below. Until a glimpse of Paradise is gained. Better than the unattained, unquenchable breast. Are weary feet, and rapture of the quest.

Persian Ball-Bearing Factory Is Independent Of Rest Of World In This Respect.

The new Soviet ball-bearing factory, designed ultimately to be the largest in the world, is now operating. The first section of the factory, which was built during the last twelve months under the supervision of foreign specialists, will have an annual capacity of 2,000,000 bearings of which 2,000,000 are slated to be produced this year. It is equipped with the latest foreign machinery.

Many newspapers hailed the opening of the first section as the beginning of Soviet independence of ball-bearing imports which heretofore cost Russia millions of dollars a year.

Miller's Women Destroyers destroy women without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectively that they pass from the body unperceived. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition most favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

It is predicted that electronic tubes which serve as miniature red and green traffic lights will be installed on the dash board of automobiles of the future.

Believed to be that of Nero the Roman emperor, a marble statue six feet in height, has been found at Rome. The statue, which is on the site of the ancient city of Antium.

Whether an altitudinal grows up to be a really big fellow or not depends on the amount of food he gets.

Bank Robbery—Four Murders—Doctor Killed



The wounded bandit in custody His mark caught him

Bandit Left His Mark

On May 28, 1928, four bandits robbed a bank in Lamar, Colorado. They killed two officers of the law, and escaped with a wounded bandit, and a doctor who treated the wound. The doctor who treated the wound. The doctor who treated the wound.

Police records proved that this mark belonged to a robber who called himself "Doc." But the police were not sure. Thus the whole gang was identified, and the doctor was killed.

Healed himself, after a chase of two years was wounded in a real fight and later died. His finger left its print on a piece of glass.

The healer of the gang left his finger print on the glass of a doctor's car.

So You Leave Marks

This is to indicate how you leave imprints on everything you touch. These imprints are germ-laden. You leave them on the food you eat, on a piece of cake, on a stick of gum. You leave them on everything you touch. These imprints are germ-laden. You leave them on the food you eat, on a piece of cake, on a stick of gum.

Lifebuoy Soap does more than clean. It kills germs. It keeps your skin clean, and it keeps your skin clean. It kills germs. It keeps your skin clean, and it keeps your skin clean.

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Maclean's

Canada's National Magazine

Twice-a-month

\$2 a year. \$3 for two years.

Chas. L. Dunford

AGENT OYEN, ALBERTA

About Town and Country

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Van Horne who have been spending the winter in Saskatoon, returned to Oyen last night.

Mr. G. Cordell, who has been spending the winter at Cheam View, B. C., returned to Oyen last Wednesday.

Mr. F. L. Warneke entertained a number of young people at dinner last Sunday.

Mr. J. J. Hallman of Haven, who has been a Calgary and Edmonton visitor, returned to Oyen last Friday.

Mr. C. V. Johnson of Hanna is a business visitor in town today.

Mr. E. R. Southcott, who has been spending a few days in Oyen is returning to Calgary tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lees, Mr. Alf. Gibson, Mr. J. J. Kelly and Mr. Thos. Lees, returned to Oyen last Thursday evening from Calgary.

Mrs. A. E. Johnson, who underwent an operation in Cerebral hospital yesterday, is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Chas. Sweeney returned to the district early in the month to prepare for spring work. He has been visiting at Vermillion, Alta., and Southey, Sask.

READ THE ADS.

For Satisfactory

JOB PRINTING

Letterheads
Envelopes
Statements
Loose Leaf Ledger Sheets
Loose Leaf Account Forms
Posters
Sale Bills
Menus etc.

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THE OYEN NEWS

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The Royal Bank of Canada
The Canadian Bank of Commerce
The Bank of Toronto
Bank of Montreal

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

(Incorporated and Licensed with the Board of Grain Commissioners)

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The members of the Oyen Dramatic Club desire to express their thanks to the people of the district and visitors from other towns for the loyal support given the presentation of "Safety First". They also wish to thank all who loaned properties for the stage or assisted in the preparation of the scenes and lighting effects. The keen interest taken in the production and the willing help given, has been very gratifying to all members of the club.

Mr. Edgar Dial who was a visitor in town for two days last week, returned to Saskatoon last Friday. He will shortly make his headquarters in Calgary.

Mr. O. H. Rollic has been appointed to the combined charges of Acadia Valley and Spring Valley and it is probable that services at these charges of the United Church of Canada will be conducted on the first Sunday in May. A definite announcement will be made later as to time of services.

Mr. Wm. Walsh left Sunday for Calgary, where he will spend a few days. During his absence Mr. J. Cummings will be in charge of the billiard hall.

In the absence of Rev. E. F. Kemp (suffering from flu), service last Sunday evening at Oyen United Church was conducted by Mr. W. T. A. Walker. Rev. Kemp was still confined to his home today, but his condition is improving and he hopes to be about again by the end of the week.

Mrs. Chas. L. Dunford, Mrs. R. J. Scott and Mrs. J. R. Achison were hostesses to the cast of "Safety First", at the home of the former, following the presentation of the play last Friday night in Oyen Theatre. After refreshments had been served, Rev. E. F. Kemp, on behalf of the players, made a presentation to Mr. Chas. L. Dunford, as a token of their appreciation of his work as manager and director of the play. (We do not know whether he replied suitably or not, but we do know he appreciated the gift.—Ed.)

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKenzie of Sedalia, on Wednesday, April 13, 1932, a daughter.

Look At Your Address Label

The Temperature

Apr. 6	29	56	32
Apr. 7	33	58	30
Apr. 8	28	60	31
Apr. 9	33	56	28
Apr. 10	34	62	37
Apr. 11	55	70	40
Apr. 12	36	62	42
Apr. 13	37	66	50

Professional Cards

Dr. J. M. Harvey
of Alaska
will be in Oyen
Monday and Thursday afternoons
Office at Morrison's Drug Store

John P. Kerr
Veterinary Surgeon
Residence at Oyen
Veterinary College
Oyen, Alta.

OYEN CARTAGE AND TRANSFER

Motor Truck Service
Water Delivered
Leave Orders on Pad in Office
W. D. MORRELL

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FOR SALE—Marquis Wheat from registered field exp. Cleaned to grade No. 1. Seed grade at the over commercial prices, minimum price 60c. 150,000 LBS. 100 sacks ready for delivery 12c per lb. S. R. of Denton.

FOR SALE—Brome Grass Seed. On See, 35-25-5 (Holmesdale B.O. 100 sacks ready for delivery 12c per lb. S. R. of Denton.

FOR SALE—Out Shovels. Apply: W. M. Denton, Denton, Alta.

Check over your printing requirements and consult us about your problems.
THE OYEN NEWS

Church Notices

SUNDAY, APRIL 17

ALL SAINTS CHURCH

Evening 3:00
Rev. C. M. K. Parsons
Vicar.

OYEN UNITED CHURCH

HUDSON HEIGHTS 11:00 a.m.
GLENADA 3:00 p.m.
OYEN 7:30 p.m.

Rev. E. F. Kemp
All Are Cordially Invited

Here and There

Forty British emigrants will make up five parties which have arranged to sail from Oyen on the Miramichi River, N.B., during 1932 according to an announcement by the provincial director of information and tourist travel.

Canada shipped more than 5,000,000 pairs of rubber and rubber-soled boots and shoes valued at approximately \$4,400,000 to more than 30 countries during 1931, according to information given out by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce.

Traveling Canadian Pacific across the Dominion from Detroit and visiting Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Saint John prior to sailing by S.S. Media for their home countries, eight European Ford Motor dealers were joyfully entertained at all cities they stopped at.